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PASS ON, RELENTLESS WORLD.
Swifter and swifter day by day,
Down Time's unquiet current hurled,
Thou pass on thy restless way,
Tumultuous and unstable world!
Thou pass on! Time hath not seen
Delay upon thy hurried path!
But prayers and tears alike have been
In vain to stay thy course of wail!
Thou pass on, and with thee go
The loves of Youth—the cares of Age;
And smiles and tears, and joy and woe
Are on thy history's troubled page!
There, every day, like yesterday,
Writes hopes that end in mockery!
But who shall tear the veil away
Before the abyss of things to be?
Thou pass on, and at thy side,
Even as a shade, Oblivion tread,
And o'er the dreams of human pride,
His misty shroud forever spread,
Where all thy iron hand has tread
Upon that gloomy scroll to day,
With records ages since effaced—
Like them shall live—like them decay.
Thou pass on—with thee, the vain,
That sport upon thy fleeting blaze,
Pride, faded dust, and Folly's train,
Who court thy love, and run thy way;
But thou and I—and he who goes
Press onward to eternity!
Yet not together let us go
To that deep-veiled but shoreless sea.
Thou hast thy friends—I would have mine;
Thou hast thy thoughts—leave me my own!
I kneel not at thy gilded shrine—
I bow not at thy slavish throne!
I see them pass without a sigh:
They wake no swelling rapture now,
The fierce delights that fire thine eye—
The triumphs of thy haughty brow!
Pass on, relentless world!—I grieve
No more for all that thou hast given;
Pass on, in God's name—only leave
The things thou never yet has given!
A heart at ease—a mind at home—
Affections freed above all way—
Faith set upon a world to come,
And patience through Life's little day.

From Washington.

LETTER TO THE EDITORS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13, 1837.
wing's resolutions to rescind the Treasury Order, after a lengthy and full discussion, have been referred to the committee on Public Lands. This movement exhibited a sort of cunningly emphatically characteristic of the leaders of the Van Buren party. There was a division in their ranks, and that it might be cured, a reference of the subject must be had to a committee. There was a wound deep and dangerous which required healing. Doct. Niles, a disciple of the Rucker school, was called upon, who prescribed as an infallible specific, a reference to the committee on Public Lands. There was a clamor, deep and fearful, one which they must cross, yet there was no bridge. The Doctor, whose mechanical skill is equal to his medical, constructed one, over which the "trained hand" are now tramping in search of the "promised land." Whether it will be found or not depends upon the geographical knowledge of the learned Doctor!
This week we have had an exposition of the views and sentiments of Mr. Rives, with regard to the Treasury Order, Banks and the currency of the country, in a speech on Ewing's resolutions. He considered the Order (legal or illegal he did not say) as a temporary measure and as having done its offices! Its effect upon the business of the country escaped the notice of the honorable Senator. He chose, for some reason, to keep clear of the tide of distress that has been setting in from the West, in consequence of the issuing of the Order, and has even reached the borders of the Atlantic. His speech was mostly confined to discoursing upon the circulation of small bills; a subject upon which he displayed much depth of thought and research. He considered it impossible to do the business of the country without the aid of Banks; and those who thought different, were unacquainted with the commercial, financial and business operations of the government. He was opposed to a National Bank. The bank of the United States was dead, and its ashes were entombed beneath the "clouds of the valley." The monster, with "seven heads and ten horns," has been crushed by the weight of public opinion, &c. The idea that we can get along and do the business of the country with gold and silver only, he thought absurd and ridiculous in the extreme. He "soft-soaped" Benton with a few pleasing words, and gave him a severe castigation with argument.
Mr. Clay replied to Rives in a speech worthy of his name and exalted reputation. "An early hour the Senate was crowded, and many who came to hear him were unable to get into the Senate. Mr. Clay's manner is noble and pleasing, and commands more attention, perhaps, than any other member of Congress. I will not attempt to give you even the outlines of his speech, as you will get it entire, and, of course, will publish it. After Mr. Clay had finished, Mr. Niles rose and made the most moving speech that has been made during the session. There was so much force to it that it even drove the audience out of the Senate.

revolution will pass the Senate, the Journals be defaced, the Constitution be perverted, the country disgraced, Gen. Jackson pronounced infallible, and the sentiment that "the king can do no wrong" will become proverbial in this land of liberty and Democracy! And all this is to be done by a democratic Senate!

In the House, on Monday last, Mr. Adams presented a petition for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia. The petition, after an animated debate, was received. One point gained by the abolitionists since the last session of Congress.

A bill has been reported by Mr. Cambreling, chairman of the committee of Ways and Means, to reduce the revenue to the actual expenditures of the Government. This is virtually a repeal of all protective duties and an entire destruction of the Tariff. A motion was yesterday made to lay the bill on the table, and lost by a majority of 25. This is no test vote. The prevailing opinion is, the bill will not pass, though a Van Buren measure.

"We must secure the South by going for southern measures, and the North by party machinery."—Martin Van Buren.
P. S. The Jury, in the case of Richard H. White for setting fire to the Treasury building, have just returned verdict, that he is guilty of the act, but is saved from the penalty by the Statute of Limitations. The Court remanded the prisoner into custody till an argument and decision should be had on the question of an arising out of the verdict.

DEBATES IN THE U. S. SENATE.

Mr. Benton sometimes attempts to play the bully in the U. S. Senate. On Thursday last, while the bill to limit the sales of public lands was under consideration, Messrs. Calhoun, Buchanan and Clay were in favor of postponing the subject for a few days, until the return of Mr. Ewing, who had been called to Ohio by the dangerous illness of his wife.

Mr. Benton stated that he would not consent to the postponement. He would not sanction the delivery of one speech a day, and then an adjournment. The friends of the administration had a majority, and if they did not carry out the measures before them, the public would be at liberty to draw such inferences as they may think fit.

Mr. Buchanan said he professed to be one of the friends of the administration, and he knew his responsibility, and did not need to be reminded of his duty on this floor. He did not know how he himself should vote on this bill. He would not give a party vote to exclude purchasers of public lands who were buying lands for their children, and thereby sending the best settlers to the west. He would take the course which his judgment indicated as the best, without suffering himself to be directed by any other guide.

On the same day, while the Expunging resolution was under consideration—

Mr. Benton made some observations in defence of his resolution, in which he eulogized the administration of Gen. Jackson as most glorious and patriotic, and one which ought to be especially recorded by some philosophical pen, which would obtain immortality from the subject.

Mr. Crittenden replied, and asked why if Gen. Jackson was to bestride the earth like a Colossus, the Senators must, perforce, be required to creep between his legs? Could not the Senators be permitted to retain their respectability while the President retained his glory? He ridiculed the idea of expunging portions of the Journals, by drawing black lines, and surmised how each Senator would obtain a portion of the fame of the act. He knew no other mode than that of Senators marching up to the table, and each making a given fraction of a line, so that each and every one might be incorporated into the black lines. The whole project he ascribed to a slavish adulation, which was inconsistent with our genius, and derogatory to our character. He advised Senators to pause long before they committed an act which would so degrade them into slaves. For himself he did not speak, because he should be found, every where, and at all times, ready to denounce the act, and to protest against it. He asked where there was an American Senator who was ready to lend his name to such an act of base subservience? There could be no one. The finger of everlasting scorn would mark him out to posterity. Such a slavish act of this Senate would be a precedent for similar acts hereafter, when in the vicissitudes of party strife, some future Senate should be disposed to surpass all its predecessors in adulation. He denied the right of the Senators to obliterate the public records. He called on Senators, if they were the successors of the Cato's, not to disgrace their republican ancestors—not to destroy their own personal respectability, by committing themselves to such an act of irretrievable baseness. Let them leave General Jackson's memory to take care of itself, founded on his own great actions, and let Senators take care of their own respectability.

In the Senate on Wednesday last, while the Treasury circular was under consideration, Mr. Rives of Virginia spoke at great length in support of his own proposition, and in opposition to the opinions and arguments of Mr. Benton.

He declared that though the treasury circular might have been perfectly justifiable at the time when it was issued, the adoption of it as the permanent policy of the government would be disastrous to the whole country. He said it was utterly impossible to return to a circulation of specie exclusively, until the small notes should be entirely suppressed, and even then he doubted if it would be practicable. He contended that the project of demanding gold and silver in the payment of the public dues, was the view of increasing the circulation of the precious metals, was perfectly Utopian! It could not fail to defeat the specie circulation, and necessarily lead to hoarding the precious metals. This effect, he had learned from intelligent gentlemen in the west, had been actually produced in that section of the country. How could this be otherwise? Land office money is there the standard of the currency. And if government, that formerly was ready to receive notes of banks, will now only take gold and silver, the latter will, of course, become

the more valuable medium—every one will want—a run will be made on the banks to get it—those who can procure it will hoard it—and, moreover, there will be a depreciation of the paper circulation of the banks. Instead of bringing gold and silver into circulation for the ordinary purposes of business, they would be rendered more scarce; and he maintained that unless it was the purpose of gentlemen to preserve them like precious relics which, the poet says—
"Were wisely kept for show,"
their object could not be accomplished by such a measure as the treasury order!

Mr. Rives contended that the attempt to demand specie for the public dues at this time, was not only Utopian in theory, but would be ruinous in practice. He illustrated this idea at some length. He referred in confirmation of it, to the case of the Provincial Bank of Ireland. The collectors of the customs at Newry, in Ireland, refused the notes of this bank. A run upon it was the result, which produced such a pressure that it was obliged to suspend specie payments for a short time, although the event testified the perfect solvency of the bank, and they redeemed every article of paper. A panic, however, was produced, and general bankruptcy and commercial distress were the consequence; and all from the caprice of the collectors in refusing the notes of a perfectly solvent bank!

Mr. Rives hoped that no great pressure would be produced in this country from the rude interposition of the Government with regard to the currency; but that a liberal policy would be adopted and steadily pursued. He was not one of those politicians who would divide society horizontally, and put one class above and another below, but would divide society perpendicularly, vertically, that the various classes might give support to each other—the merchant, the mechanic, the farmer, the professional man, the common laborer.

He referred to the subject of a national bank, and expressed his decided opposition to any such scheme. He again repeated that it was vain and idle to talk of a gold and silver currency, until the small notes should be banished from all the states. Notes for five dollars and the half-eagle—notes of ten dollars and the eagle could not circulate together. He concluded by begging his friends, who, he said, had dissipated so many panics, to take care and not fall victims to a panic of their own making.

For the Watchman and Journal.

The annual meeting of the Caledonia county Young Men's Temperance Society, was held, agreeable to public notice, at the meeting house on St. Johnsbury Plain, on the 3d inst. A heavy fall of snow the day and night previous, rendered the travelling extremely bad; still a large and respectable number of ladies and gentlemen assembled, principally from Peacham and St. Johnsbury, though many from the neighboring towns. Appropriate music was prepared for the occasion, and the performance of the choir, assisted by a superior organ, afforded high gratification to all present. Several gentlemen from different parts of the county, supported the several resolutions which were introduced, with appropriate and interesting remarks; but the want of time prevented so full a discussion as was desirable, and the degree of interest manifested, seemed to render an adjournment of the meeting advisable. On motion of Charles Davis, Esq. it was voted to adjourn for two weeks. Place of meeting the same.

At the adjourned meeting, Dr. J. F. Skinner of Barnet, was elected President in the place of Rev. J. Morse; and Rev. David A. Jones of Danville, Secretary in the place of J. P. Fairbanks. Mr. Jones not being present, J. P. Fairbanks was chosen Secretary pro tempore.

The following resolutions were severally discussed and adopted, mostly by unanimous expressions of feeling at each meeting.

1st. Resolved, That moral honesty is necessary to the success of any enterprise either benevolent or religious; therefore, we consider those who profess friends of temperance, who violate the pledge or ridicule the cause, as unworthy the confidence or respect of an intelligent community.

2d. Resolved, That we consider good houses of entertainment conducted on temperance principles, as essential to the cause; therefore, we will recommend and patronize them so far as in our power.

3d. Resolved, That the vast influence of mothers in forming the character of their children, should be called into exercise in favor of the temperance cause; and the best interests of all families imperiously require them to be actively engaged in it.

4th. Resolved, That we consider the manufacturing and vending of intoxicating drinks an immorality; and the licensing the sale of it, opposed to the laws of God and the well being of society, and ought not to be done.

5th. Resolved, That we consider the present license system imperfect, still that its partial restrictions ought to be fully enforced; therefore, resolved, that our public functionaries be earnestly solicited to enforce the laws in regard to it, in their fullest extent.

6th. Resolved, That the dearest interests of our country demand that ardent spirits be banished from our borders, therefore, resolved, that our officers of government and gentlemen, morally and religiously bound, to exert all their power in aid of the temperance cause.

At the first meeting, Mr. Bartlett of Peacham, Mr. Adams of Lyndon, Rev. D. A. Jones of Danville, Rev. J. Morse, E. Fairbanks and Dr. C. Jewett of St. Johnsbury, spoke in support of several of the resolutions, and much interesting and profitable discussion was elicited.

The second meeting was addressed by Dr. P. Spaulding and Mr. Adams of Lyndon, Rev. Thos. Hall of Waterford, Rev. T. W. Duncan of Burke, Rev. David Stowell, H. Stevens Esq. of Barnet, and C. L. Knapp of Montpelier.

Mr. Adams of Lyndon, moved the following, (in connection with the 4th resolution above named), which was adopted:

Resolved, That manufacturers and vendors of intoxicating drinks, have no reasonable excuse for not abandoning their pursuits.

Dr. Hoyt of Lyndon, introduced the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be requested to ascertain the number of paupers in their respective towns, and the number made so through the influence of intoxicating drinks.

On motion of Rev. Thos. Hall, resolved, that we claim it to be the right of the friends

of temperance, both moral and legal, to use all proper means by argument, entreaty, persuasion, remonstrance and petition, to prevent any increase of temperance, or the means of it, with a view to the prevention of all liabilities to this sin.

On motion of J. P. Fairbanks, voted that the Executive Committee in the several towns, be requested to procure petitions, to be signed by all the friends of temperance, and forwarded to the next Legislature, praying that body to interdict the traffic in ardent spirits.

Silas Houghton, J. P. Fairbanks and Levi P. Parks were appointed a committee to adopt such measures as are calculated to encourage the establishment of temperance houses, and to report at a future meeting.

The following committee were appointed to petition the Caledonia County Court at its next session, to enforce the restrictions of the license laws in their full extent, viz.—Hon. E. Paddock, Silas Houghton, Charles Davis and Henry Stevens Esqrs.

On motion of Geo. B. Chandler Esq. resolved, that a meeting of this Society be held at Barnet, (Stevens Village), in three weeks, to commence at 11 o'clock, A. M., Feb. 7, proximo.

The day for the adjourned meeting being very fine, the attendance was general from all parts of the county. The music was of a superior order, and the society voted thanks to the choir together with the organist, Mr. Paddock, who came from Montpelier to aid in the musical performances of each meeting.

The best compliment which could be paid those who spoke on the various resolutions, was evinced in the continued interest manifested by the audience. Though the house was excessively crowded, and the exercises continued four hours, still the interest seemed unabated to the very close.

J. F. SKINNER, President.

J. P. FAIRBANKS, Secretary pro tempore.

Excellent Rules.—The following rules from the private paper of Dr. West, were according to his memorandum, thrown together, as generally way-marks in the journey of life.

Never ridicule sacred things, or what others may esteem such, however abusive they may appear to you.

Never show levity where the people are professedly engaged in worship.

Never to resent a supposed injury, till you know the views and motives of the author of it. Nor on any occasion to retaliate.

Never to judge of a person's character by external appearance.

Always to take the part of an absent person, who is censured in company, so far as truth and probity will allow.

Never to dispute if I can avoid it.

Not to dispute with a man more than 70 years old; nor with a woman; nor with an enthusiast.

Not to affect to be witty, or to jest so as to wound the feelings of another.

To say as little as possible of myself and those who are near to me.

The sum of Human Happiness.—"Were I offered the choice," said Byron, "either to live over again, or to live as many years onward, I should certainly prefer the first; yet my young days have been vastly more unhappy than I believe those of men commonly are. I attempted to enumerate the days I had lived, which might, according to the common use of language, be called happy. I could never make them amount to more than eleven, and I believe I have a very distinct remembrance of every one. I often ask myself, whether, between the present time and the day of my death, I shall be able to make up the round dozen."

Such is the sum total of human happiness! An Arabian caliph, who wrote his own life, assures us that he had fourteen days of happiness. Gibbons tells the story after him, and boasts that he had exceeded the commander of the faithful—he does not state how much, perhaps by double.

Some Frenchman, I forget who, has stated, that to enjoy this world, one must have a good stomach and a good heart; I think a man may have both, and be very miserable. To be happy be devoted.

Practice.—Does not always make perfect. Curran, when told by his physician that he seemed to cough with more difficulty replied—"That is odd enough, for I have been practising all night."

"Say neighbor Hodge, what are you fencing up that are pasture for? forty acres of it would starve a cow!" "Right," replied Hodge, "I'm fencing it up to keep the cows out."

A Singular Prayer.—A petition was presented in the House of Representatives of this State, on Wednesday, by Mr. Yearick of Union county, from Peter Strechom, stating that his family had been increased by the birth of three sons at one time, who were all doing well, and that being poor, he respectfully prayed for aid from the Legislature.—Philadelphia Adv.

The Courier des Etats Unis advises that two or three boats of a peculiar construction, Life Boats they are sometimes called, such as are in use at Boulogne and other parts in the English Channel, manned with intrepid and experienced seamen, should be maintained constantly on the Rockaway Beach, where shipwrecks so often occur.

The French coast in the neighborhood of Boulogne, is exceedingly exposed, and destitute of shelter for ships. In the case of wrecks, however, which occur on that shore, the passengers and crew are generally saved.—N. Y. Eve. Post.

Power of the Sun's Rays.—Mr. Mackintosh, who had occasion to descend in a diving bell for the purpose of laying a foundation of a sea wall, found the sun's rays so much converged by the convex glass which served as a window in the machine, as to burn the laborer's cloths when exposed to the focal point, and whilst the machine was 25 feet under water.

Large Theft by a Boy. The N. York Star says, that a lad of 14 named Hyatt, in the employ of Morgan, Kerchum & Co., brokers, has been discovered as the purloiner of near \$5000 belonging to the establishment. He was inclined to the deed by one James Erskine Coles, a fellow who kept a small show of wild beasts in Broadway, near the corner of Anthony street, to whom the money was given. The boy says Coles first got him to steal ten dollars, and then using that as a threat, that he would make his employers acquainted with the first theft and have him sent to prison immediately. An officer was despatched to Albany for Coles, whom he apprehended. He was brought down and lodged in prison. He denied the whole story; but his previous small show was, at Albany, enlarged to quite a respectable managerie, with which he was preparing to travel to the south and west.

The tremendous expansive power of freezing water has been proved, by a number of experiments. We remember reading an account of one, made at Woolwich, in England, several years ago, which gave an amazing proof of the power in question.—An iron thirty-two pounder was prepared with an iron plug, or tampon, twelve inches long, made to screw into the mouth of the piece with a very close and deep-cut worm, (or spiral groove;) the cannon was filled with water, the plug screwed in, and moreover fastened with strong chains and ropes to the axels; and thus charged, it was exposed to the cold of a severe winter night. In the morning the chains and ropes were found broken, the worm destroyed, and the plug driven bodily out, while a cylinder of ice occupied half the space it had previously filled.

In Norway it is a constant practice with the mill-stone quarriers to avail themselves of this irresistible expansive force. They quarry out large cylinders of stone, long enough for six or eight mill-stones of the usual thickness; then drill a number of holes, about six inches deep, in the circumference of the cylinder so as to girdle it by rings of holes, at the proper distance. Into these holes are driven wooden plugs, perfectly saturated with water, and the frost soon splits the cylinder into as many blocks as there are circles.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

We are told, says the Portland Argus, that a man named Burke, ran yesterday from this city to Saco, in three hours, winning a wager of about forty dollars—and the roads were so bad that a man who accompanied him on horseback, to see that the conditions were fairly performed, was compelled to change horses once on the way.

In Europe, a patent has been taken out for manufacturing whalebone into cloth. The cloth obtained from this process bears a strong resemblance to silk, and is particularly adapted for making cravats, waistcoats, ribbons, &c.

EDUCATION IN MASSACHUSETTS.—We have some interesting statistical facts on this subject. In 289 cities and towns in the Commonwealth, which have made returns to the Secretary of State, there are 166,912 children between 4 and 16 years of age. Of those 146,539 attend school, and are 75,552 males, 70,987 females. There are 2,154 male, and 2,816 female instructors. There are 87 towns which have local funds for the support of schools.—The amount raised by tax for the support of common schools for the year past was, \$391,994. The amount raised by voluntary contributions to support common schools, was \$47,593. The estimated amount paid for tuition in private schools & academies was \$325,642—and the whole amount raised during the year, in 289 towns and cities, for the support of common schools, and tuition in private schools and academies, was seven hundred and sixty-six thousand two hundred and thirty dollars.—Boston Trans.

LORD BROUGHAM'S INDUSTRY.—The industry of Lord Brougham, from his earliest history, has been almost unrivalled. No event, no place to which he has ever been called, has ever taken him by surprise. In his literary efforts, at the bar, in the House of Commons, at the trial of Queen Caroline, and on the wool-sack, whether as moderator or as judge, he has been alike and equally at home. As speaker of the House of Lords, he presided over their deliberations, if not with lordly, artificial and unaffected dignity, yet with ease and unembarrassed. As a judge, he held the bar in perpetual awe, compelled them to despatch, rebuked and strained their fortitudes, and often saved them the trouble, and the court the infliction of a tedious argument, by declaring it unnecessary and anticipating the result. I have seen one of those gowned, wigged, and powdered gentlemen writhe under the reproach of the chancellor for a dishonest management with his client, and compelled to sit down in mortification. I have now lying before me a print, representing his lordship leaning forward over his desk, with his spectacles in his right hand, and underneath inscribed characteristically—"I see, sir, I see—it comes to this!"—London Paper.

POLAND.—A letter from some of the Cracow refugees, in Trieste, to their countrymen in France, has been published; and represents the diabolical tyranny of the Austrian Government. It is a strong confirmation of the arbitrary combination of the northern powers against the progress of liberal principles, and evidently shows that Louis Philippe of France is in league with them, to transport the unfortunate Poles to America, in order to render kingly usurpation more secure.

A proposition to give runaway slaves the right of trial by jury, has been rejected in the Lower House of the Pennsylvania Legislature.

FATAL AFFRAY IN THE ARKANSAS.—It is our painful duty to announce another affray, which terminated in the loss of human life.

The parties were Col. John Lassater, a member of the Legislature from Crawford county, and Major Wm. Whitson of the same county. The following are the particulars:

On Monday the 15th instant, an affray occurred at Whitesonton, between Mr. Wm. Whitson, and Colonel John Lassater, both of Crawford county, which resulted in the death of the former. It appears that Whitson walked up behind Lassater while he was in conversation with another gentleman, and commenced an attack on him before he was apprised of his approach. After a short struggle each of the combatants drew and fired a pistol, almost at the same instant. Whitson received his antagonist's ball in his left breast, which passed either through or near the heart. Lassater also received a wound in the breast.—Arkansas Gazette.

LAFAYETTE, (Indiana,) Dec. 15.—On Monday evening last a rencounter took place at the store of Messrs. J. & J. Woods in this town, between Mr. Jno. Woods, merchant of this place, and John H. W. Frank, junior, editor of the Mercury. Mr. Woods was stabbed. We understand the fifth rib on the left side was cut entirely off, the instrument entered the cavity of the heart through the right ventricle; he fell dead almost instantly.

OHIO LEGISLATURE.—The case of the Rev. Samuel Strong, accused of a contempt of the House, was brought to a close on the 21st inst. John C. Wright and G. W. Andrews appeared as counsel for Mr. Strong. After the discussion of the question, the following resolution was submitted and unanimously adopted:

"Resolved, That this house possesses the constitutional power of punishing individuals for a breach of its privileges, or the privileges of any of its members; or for contempt, whether the same be committed in its presence, or beyond its walls."

The question of jurisdiction having been thus settled, Mr. McNutt offered a resolution, which was adopted by a vote of 44 to 21, declaring Strong guilty of a contempt and a violation of privilege, and adjudging that he be brought to the bar of this House on the next day, the 2d instant, and be there reprimanded by the Speaker, and then be discharged from the custody of the Sergeant at Arms.

INDIANA LEGISLATURE.—A joint resolution instructing the U. S. Senators from Indiana to vote against the annexation of Texas to the Union, has passed a second reading—another directing them to use their best exertions to cause a law to be passed, authorizing a distribution of any surplus which may be in the Treasury of the United States on the 1st of January, 1836; and another directing them to vote for Col. Johnson for the Vice Presidency.

Mr. Marshall, from Madison, thought the last resolution a farce. Every lady knew the Senators would vote for Col. J. at all events, instruct them as we will, and therefore the resolutions would have no effect; but if they must be acted upon, he would meet them fairly and vote them down. The resolutions lie upon the table.

INDIANA.—An election took place in the sixth Congressional District of the State, on the 21st instant, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of the Hon. George L. Kinnard.

OHIO LEGISLATURE.—Resolutions have been introduced into the House of Delegates, looking to the establishment of the Dallas doctrine in regard to charters. After debate they were laid on the table.

The great Internal Improvement bill, before the Indiana Legislature, was rejected, on the question of engrossment, by a vote of 38 to 64. The bill provided for a classification of the present public works in the State, and after finishing those already commenced, pledged the State to the prosecution of certain other works.

SINGULAR CASE OF INSANITY.—There is a person in this vicinity, who has the strange "crotchets" in his head, that he manages and directs the weather. He fancies that he causes the changes in the seasons, cold and heat, rain and snow. He says that he is employed by the government of the U. S. States to take charge of the weather; and that the government now owes him many thousands for his services. He has, as yet received nothing for his labor, and is indignant for it. He threatens, if he is not paid, to quit the business, and "then the people," he says, "will have no weather."—Exeter News Letter.

MURDER.—A murder was perpetrated on the evening of the 26th instant, upon the body of Mr. Obidiah Warts, of Perry township, about 15 miles west of Circleville, Ohio. Two brothers, Soutard Simmons, and Smith Simmons, (who recently removed to this state), are in custody, charged with the crime. The murder is said to have originated at a trifling shooting match. We deem further particulars at this time improper.—Circleville (Ohio) Herald.

The notorious Richard P. Robinson, the murderer of Ellen Jewett, has caused a vindication of his character to be published. The editor of the Pennsylvania Sentinel pronounces it weak and discreditable in all its particulars.

MASSACHUSETTS. Official return of votes for Governor and Lieut. Governor.—Whole number of votes for Governor, 78,489; necessary for a choice 39,195. Edw. Everett has 42,160, Marcus Morton 35,992; scattering, 237.

Whole number of votes for Lieut. Governor, 78,158; necessary for a choice, 39,079. Geo. Hull, 42,945, Wm. Foster, 35,877; scattering, 40.